respectively by the year 2011-12 so as to ensure food security in the country. Besides, Integrated Cereal Development Programmes under Macro Management and Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM) are also in operation to enhance the production of cereals and pulses in the country.

(e) The total foodgrains production during 2005-06 was 208.6 million tonnes which increased progressively during successive years to a level of 217.28 million tonnes during 2006-07 and 227.32 million tonnes during 2007-08 (3rd Advance Estimates) and as such there is on shortfall of foodgrains in the country.

Recommendation for changing the time of sowing seeds

3406. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:
SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scientists of the National Agricultural Research Institute revealed that due to climate change, the productivity of wheat and other cereals in North-West region of India has been less;

(b) whether the Institute has also recommended to change the timings of sowing of seeds;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) in how many areas the global warming has impact on agriculture and to which extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) Research studies have shown that climate change in future may reduce the productivity of wheat and other cereals in North-West region of India.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Institute has not recommended to change the time of sowing of wheat at present due to climate change. However, research indicates that changing the time of planting could be an important adaptation strategy in future to reduce the negative effects of climate change.

(d) Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) studies have shown that, in general, agriculture of temperate countries in Northern Europe and North America will benefit in future to some extent with increase in temperatures, whereas, agriculture of tropical countries in Asia and Africa will be negatively affected. Studies are being done to assess the vulnerability of agriculture in different States of India.

Avian epidemic in various states

3407. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Competent Authority had examined the socio-economic impact of out break of avian epidemic in the various States;

(b) if so, the details including States affected, number of birds culled, financial loss, compensation granted, number of farmers affected for the last five years, year-wise, State-wise and category-wise;

(c) if so, the details of long term plan, if any, for rehabilitation of the farmers affected by above epidemic; and

(d) the steps taken to improve solutions due to avian epidemic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some of the State Governments like Maharashtra and West Bengal have examined the impact of outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI). Besides, other States have also compiled data, based on which they have projected their requirements. The details may kindly be seen in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) In order to provide economic relief to the poultry farmers/sector adversely affected due to occurrence of HPAI, the Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines to all scheduled commercial banks for moratorium up to one year on the repayment of working capital loans, interest due and term loans outstanding as on 31st December 2007, conversion of working capital loans and interest due into term loans and provision of need based fresh finance. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has also issued similar guidelines to all State Cooperative Bank, State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks and Regional Rural Banks.

(d) Some of the major steps taken to tackle the Avian Influenza outbreaks in India are as follows:—

1. All the State Governments have been alerted to be vigilant about the outbreak of disease if any.
2. Border Security formations and custom field formations have been alerted.
3. States of north-east, specially those bordering outbreak countries like Bangladesh, Myanmar and China have been alerted.
4. Custom authorities have been instructed not to clear any baggage of livestock/ livestock products without getting it cleared by the quarantine officer first.
5. Guidelines issued to States for further guidance to the poultry farmers.
6. States have already taken steps for preventing ingress of the disease.
7. Public awareness has been intensified throughout the country, especially in West Bengal and north eastern States.
8. Surveillance for avian influenza has been intensified throughout the country.
9. Compensation rates have been revised upwards.

Statement

Details of States affected by Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza, number of birds culled, financial loss, and compensation granted and the number of farmers affected for the last five years, year-wise, State-wise and category-wise

Year	States affected	Number of birds culled	Compensation granted/financial loss due to culling operations	Number of farmers affected; category
1	2	3	4	5
2004	No outbreaks reported in the country			
2005				
2006	Maharashtra	9.40 lakh	Rs. 270.08 lakh	11,492 (from organised farms mostly)

1	2	3	4	5
	Gujarat	0.92 lakh	Rs. 60.72 lakh	3,377 (from organised farms mostly)
	Madhya Pradesh	0.13 lakh	Rs. 4.59 lakh	1,469 (from organised farms mostly)
2007	Manipur	3.39 lakh	Rs. 94.00 lakh	3,350 (mostly backyard farmers)
2008	West Bengal	41.86 lakh as on 21.04.2008	Rs. 1228.76 lakh and interim relief of Rs. 500/- per affected household where culling has been done. Direct losses are projected at Rs. 204 crore by State Government.	5,01,182 (mostly backyard farmers)
	Tripura	0.40 lakh as on 17.04.2008	Rs. 16.01 lakh	3,850 (mostly backyard farmers)

Plan to increase milk production

3408. SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment about the production of milk and its consumption in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has chalked out any plan to increase the milk production in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra through co-operative; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the year 2004-05, the estimated production of milk in the country was of the order of 92.5 million tonnes. During the same period, the per capita monthly consumption of milk in rural and urban areas in the country was 3.866 litre and 5.107 litre respectively.

(c) and (d) In addition to the steps taken by the State Governments for increasing the milk production, the Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by way of the following Schemes:

(i) Intensive Dairy Development Programme;

(ii) Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production;

(iii) Assistance to Cooperatives; and

(iv) Dairy/Poultry Venture Capital Fund.